TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music—Aris, &c.
Booth's Theatre—River! III.
Bijos Opera House—Aris Aris.
Daiy's New Theatre—The Royal Middy. Fifth Avenue Then re-lie boys story.
Fifth Avenue Then re-lie att af Ok.
Grand Overs House-Farties.
Maverly's Thentre-Wister liebth.
Kanter & Bial's Gorden-Oppert.
Madison Square Theatre-Hazi Kirks. Niblo's Gardon-Mestolen Minstre's. New York Aquaria a - Athletic Sports. Matines National Academy of Besten-August Exhibition Olympic Theatre. The Boless.
Park Theatre. Little Determ.
Standard theatre. Mills.
San i rancisco Minatre to Beatle's Pirates.

Theatre Comique-Multigus Guard Surprise. Union Square Theatre—The Two Orphans. Wallack's Theatre—To Marry or Not to Marr Windsor Theater-a Celebrated Case

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six d'clock

If Grant Is Nominated Money Will Do It.

politics, then it has been made plain that Gen. Grant is not the first choice of the BEACONSFIELD found means to secure the mass of the Republican party. The New | support of the Home Rulers at every impor-York Tribune, preëminently, has established this most important truth; and in doing and he is not likely to be found less tractathis it has performed a patriotic service which deserves never to be forgotten.

than Gen. GRANT. The majority of Republicans in the United States prefer him to GRANT for President.

How, then, can GRANT be nominated? The answer is brief and simple but true He will be nominated by money.

The jobbing interests are in favor o Of course some most estimable citizens

as, for instance, our highly esteemed contemporary, the Times. Still, as a general proposition, men, many of them already rich, who expect to pile up

fortunes under Gen. GRANT, are his chief supporters. Never before was any such sum of money ready to be expended in a Presidential election as is now in readiness to promote the

election of GRANT. Shall Moneybags and Imperialism prove sufficient to conquer our love of country?

The Recreant Democrats.

The defiant air of BRADY when under examination by the BLACKBURN committee was not assumed without full knowledge of the support that stood behind him in Congress. He knew the exact status of the two Fost Office Committees, and that Mr. MONEY, Chairman on the House side, who made a terrible arraignment of the star service frauds in the last Congress, had so far conquered his prejudices as to become an ardent defender of the department. Mr. MAXEY, on the Senate side, did not pretend to conceal his partiality. He went so far in the debate as to assume the responsibility for one of the worst jobs in the whole lot.

Thus fortified by a Democratic Congress, the man who had been detailed by GRANT to ro to Florida to assist in seeing TILDEN sounted out had a right to snub the committee and to sneer at their investigation of conduct which he sought to justify in presence of the plainest proof of corruption and traud. From the beginning, he made no concealment of his indifference to the exposures of his false figures, lying statements, and cooked reports.

What did BRADY care how much was proved against him, provided the money was voted? That was the objective point of BRADY himself and the Ring with which he is notoriously associated, and to gain it they were willing to sacrifice everything else. Mark his answers to the following questions, two months and more ago, when the subject had provoked general discussion: "Mr. Blacksung-Have you any hesitation in answe

ing where you think the superior power in the matter of the money appropriated for the mail tacilities of the country lies—whether in Copgress, that makes appropri

the chief of the star service jobbers. His treated with an indifference approaching confidence was well founded. He took upon himself the whole burden, and treated Erring Brother KEY as a mere recording clerk of his will. Well may he boast that his prediction, "Congress will sustain my action," has been fulfilled to the letter. Of the ninety-eight votes given to pass the Senate amendment to the bill, which took the life out of the conditions imposed by the House, thirty-six were "retrenchment and reform Democrats," headed by ACKLEN and tailed by WHITEARER of Oregon. The rest were Republicans of a stripe familiar in all legislation of this character.

On the Republican side, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CANNON, and Mr. BAKER, of the Appropriation Committee, are entitled to credit for faithful and efficient service. Mr. BLACK-BURN conducted the investigation vigorously, and his speech reviewing the case was clear, able, and convincing. Unforrecent controversy in the Townshend proposition, which revived the old quarrel | the withdrawal of one of the professors? about the Speakership and the new quarrel about the Presidency, and by his recent defeats on the Diplomatic bill.

Mr. BLOUNT of Georgia deserves special recognition for his courageous and earnest devotion to economy as a member of the

Appropriation Committee. Mr. REAGAN of Texas commanded the respect and attention of the House by a speech denouncing the extravagance of one of the great star routes in his own State. into a recommendation of which he had been misled. But neither speeches, nor facts, nor testimony, nor exposures, howforegone conclusion. Patronage and sinister combinations did their work, as they have remember them when the voting comes on at the next elections.

The Elections in England.

Another week must clapse before the composition of the next British Parliament can in a contest of his own choosing; that the elected from Midiothian, beating the son orthodox theologian like Dr. NOAH PORTER and heir of the rich Duke of Buccleuch.

Not a few of the constituencies whose

carried for the Conservatives by very slender majorities. There may be in almost all these electoral districts a fluctuating element, which, in accordance with the normal course of politics, will obey the momentum of success. There is, therefore, a greater likelihood that the followers of Lord Braconsfield will lose some seats in the English counties, than that they will succeed in retaining even their former hold on the last prop of Tory principle and sentiment. Nor can it be denied that whatever influences would weaken them at home will operate with augmented force in the

boroughs of Ireland. It would be premature to discuss the ultimate effect of this revulsion in British public sentiment on the prospects of the Conservative party and on the reputation of Lord BEACONSFIELD. Only when the whole vote is analyzed, will it be possible to discern its significance and to forecast its consequences. The practicability of a Liberal Government, and the duration of the new Parliament, will depend upon the size of the Liberal majority. That the friends of Lord HARTINGTON and Mr. GLAD-STONE will, like the Conservatives in 1874, command a majority of fifty over opponents If anything can be made plain in American of all shades, may, in view of the figures above cited, be pronounced impossible. Lord tant crisis through his six years of power, ble and conciliatory in the hour of his discomfiture. The success of the Lib-Mr. BLAINE has very many more friends eral party in their difficult position will be largely affected also by the character of the men who are intrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. There are Liberals who zealously supported the present Premier in his treatment of the Eastern question, and there are others who outstripped Mr. GLADSTONE himself in advocating the policy of non-intervention, and of peace at any price. There are Liberals, give him a qualified and halting support | again, who have pledged themselves to favor the discussion of the Home Rule project in the next session of Parliament, and there are others who repudiate such a course in peremptory terms. On all the burning questions of foreign and of home policy, there are broad and seemingly irreconcilable differences of opinion in the Liberal ranks. Under such circumstances, the risk of dissension and disintegration is inseparably connected with the entry into office. In short, it may be said of the pending contest that the Liberals seem to have already sunk the enemy's vessel, but it remains to be seen whether their own craft is seaworthy Their bark is launched on troubled waters,

crew and the names of the chief officers. Cowardice at Yale College.

and none can read the omens of the voyage

till we know, at least, the number of the

It would once have startled all New England to hear that the doctrines of materialism were taught in Yale College. It was founded as a "school of the Church"-the Puritan Church; and from the time of that of Dr. PORTER, Congregational ministers have been at its head, or have been dominant in its government. Harvard long ago ceased to be controlled by orthothere. The secular idea of education is the controlling one at Cambridge in these days.

But Yale has been the great seat of Congregationalism, and strict orthodox parents have imagined that there their sons would be protected against the invasion of the religious skepticism and materialistic philosophy now so rampant throughout the civilized world. They may have feared the absence of religious dogma, and the wide tolerance so frankly avowed at Harvard, though probably, as matter of fact, a boy's religious principles have no severer trial at one institution than at the other. In this country, unless he goes to a college where dogmatic religion is expressly taught, a boy takes his religion to college with him, and

The Times has for the last few days been the money appropriated for the mail facilities of the sountry lies—whether in Contress, that makes appropriated and the first of the later and the sountry lies—whether in Contress, that makes appropriated for the makes appropriated for the makes appropriated for the makes appropriated for makes appropriated for the makes appropriated for makes appropriated for the makes appropriated for publishing letters from New Haven which students for a text book a work in which And Congress has met the expectation of the most cherished ideas of Christianity are contempt. The two gentlemen did not quarrel, but Prof. SUMNER pretty plainly declared his purpose to resign if the book was thrown out; and, rather than that Prof. SUMNER should go, HEBBERT SPENCER has

> been kept. That is the sum and substance of the trouble at New Haven. But it is hardly a matter to be compromised in that way, or to be settled after so cowardly a fashion. If Prof. SUMNER is going to resign in the event of the "Study of Sociology" being thrown out, should not President PORTER

resign if it is kept in? The theologian told the professor that in his opinion the book treated of sacred subjects in a tone that, however disguised, was sneering and flippant, and liable to give a wrong bias to the thoughts and opinions of the students using it. So thinking, how can he consistently allow it to be used in a Contunately, his influence was impaired by the gregational college over which he presides, even if the price of its rejection should be

The philosophy of HERBERT SPENCER totally eliminates the supernatural from the causes which have brought about the development of man and society. He refers everything to natural causes, and Christianity as a specially divine institution is altogether rejected by him. He classes it with the other religions of mankind, and gives no heed to its pretensions to a supernatural origin. The religion which President Poster professes and expounds, and which Yale College was expressly established to teach, is, in Mr. SPENCER's view a purely artificial product, and of no account ever forcible they might be, could affect this | ns compared to science. Of all our modern philosophers, he is the one who is most directly opposed to the theology of Presidone on former occasions. It now remains | dent Porter. So far as bolstering up Chrisfor the constituencies of these recreants to | tianity is concerned, Yale College might as well get a Buddhist to write its philosoph-

icai text books as HERBERT SPENCER. It is not many years since a little knot of the disciples of Mr. Spencer were zealously soliciting subscriptions to enable him to pursue his investigations. His works were be exactly determined. The elections al- known in only a very small circle. Yet now ready held, however, make it certain that | we find his sociological ideas are, to use the fortune has deserted Lord Braconsfield words of Prof. Sumner, popular with certain of the younger students and tutors at Liberals have secured a clear working ma- | Yale, and they have a wide currency and injority; and that the present Conservative | fluence in the country. It is not our pur-Ministry must for a time at least go out of pose to combat them, but we have a right to office. Moreover, Mr. GLADSTONE has been | demand on what grounds of consistency an

> can preside over their teaching. Prof. SUMNER, who seems to agree with

tions, and therefore deserves respect. But how is it with President PORTER, who sacrifices his convictions to expediency? Moreover, is not a college where secular ideas of education control, a safer place for young men than one where religious ideas are professedly dominant but are really sacrificed for the sake of avoiding an uproar in the faculty? Intellectual honesty is necessary no less than religious principle.

Occupying Mexico. Ever since the HAYES Administration broached the theory, and enforced it in practice, that Mexicans had no international rights that Americans were bound to respect, schemes of invading Mexico have been rife. While the SHAFTERS and BUL-LISES of the regular army led the raiding, private freebooters were content to wait; but when, to their disgust, the troopers abandoned the Mexican soil, the filibusters were alive again.

No sooner had HAYES revoked his raiding orders of June 1, 1877, than a proclamation was issued in California by one ERNEST DALBYMPLE as General, and ALFRED VAN RISWICK as Acting Adjutant-General, caliing for a "grand army of occupation" 50,000 strong, to be composed chiefly of veteran soldiers of the civil war, both Southern and Northern, to invade Mexico next autumn, with the purpose of annexing that republic and all Central America to the United States. With language that might well have been inspired by Mr. FOSTER's diplomatic correspondence, Gen. DALBYMPLE, who is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and about 34 years old, announced in his circular that "a people incapable of appreciating the gifts of nature, or who are without capacity for self-government, must receive the unwelcome assistance of their superiors." Accordingly, he hoists his flag of invasion, and issues his silk badges for recruits who are to quietly organize during the summer, under minute instructions, and await orders

It has suited the humor of some people to hoot at this project, and to declare that DALBYMPLE will soon be decorating a rope's end, or that, having gone off like a skyrocket, he will drop like the stick. But the Alta California thought the matter worthy of this comment:

for the expedition.

"The authors of this scheme publish assertions that they are backed by a syndicate of wealthy capitalists of San Francisco and New York, who are ready to furnish millions of dollars to sustain it. The proclamation is accompanied by two sets of general orders, pre-senting in great detail and excellent military style the regulations which, under the work of organization and other preparations, are to be made preparatory to commencing the army's movement next autumn. Of course it does not seem that anything practical will develop from the scheme, but it is projected seriously, and will be pushed earnestly by men who are not crary although they must be considered visionary."

The immediate question, however, is not whether this monstrous project will succeed, but how it becomes a possibility. It was HAYES who accustomed the American public to regard Mexico as a country to be invaded at will. The HAYES Administration took the ground that the weakness of Mexico ABRAHAM PIERSON, its first President, until | was a valid reason for crossing its frontier and establishing martial law on its soil. The DALBYMPLES of to-day are only bettering this instruction. They talk of Americanizing the continent, and promise their followers dox ideas alone, and of recent years all the control of the railroads, steamships, clerical influences have been growing feebler and telegraphs yet to be established in Mexico, and of the rich mines and agricultural resources already there; but they begin where HAYES taught them to begin, on the theory that Mexico cannot take care of herself, and so may be lawfully taken

care of by foreigners against her will. The would-be invaders of Mexico of course exaggerate their resourses and the promises of capitalists to aid them; but it is worth remembering that some Americans of wealth have acquired heavy landed interests in northern Mexico, and that others are attracted by Mexican railroad schemes and by schemes of controlling the Mexican mines. Visionary or not, the audacity with which this crusade of plunder is announced shows what HAYES and his Cabinet have done for an national morals in regard to the neighboring republic of Mexico.

Another Presidential Fire Fly-Mr. Groesbeck Emits His Light and Ex-

pires. Mr. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK has written a letter to some gentlemen who propose to nominate him for President.

He expreses surprise. And well he may, if it is surprising for any one to be put in nomination. Mr. GROESBECK says he does not seek the nomination. He might as well not seek it,

for he can never find it.

It may be said of him as was written of another: "Twas thine own hand that dealt the mortal blow, And sped the shaft that haid thy being low.

It is none too early for honest members of Congress to be deliberating on the most promising plan of heading off, or at least showing up in its naked iniquity, the yearly River and Harbor plunder.

A Peruvian, who didn't know any better. gave HAYES, the other day, a full-length portrait of George Washington, the work of his own brush; and Haves, making a virtue of necessity, has had it hung up in the room where he confers with Evants and John Sherman and SCHURZ and DICK THOMPSON and DEVENS and McCrary and KEY. Fancy the clear eyes of the Father of his Country looking down from the wall upon such a gathering!

The Boston Herald admonishes the disquieted Massachusetts Republicans who do not want a third term of GRANT, and are equally unreconciled to a first term of Blaing, that back-office conferences and nicely printed circulars are not enough; it exhorts them to get up rousing public meetings and invite Gen. BRISTOW, Mr. G. W. CUBTIS, and Senator HOAR to speak at them.

Now we doubt whether the public meetings would be any more efficacious than the backoffice confabs. The men who run the Republican machine feel sure of the electoral votes of Massachusetts in any event, and the recoilection of what took place in 1876 does not tend to lessen their confidence. For months before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention of that year these same high-toned Massachusetts Republicans made a great deal more noise than they are making now. They declared that the only two men prominently before the country who represented reform were BRISTOW and TILDEN, and that TILDEN could be beaten, and should be beaten, only by Baisrow. They held Baisrow conferences, got up Bristow clubs, elected a Bris-Tow State Convention, and sent what they supposed to be a Bristow delegation to Cincinnati. Of the pitiable figure cut at Cincinnati by that delegation, thanks largely to the folly or doubledealing of the Hoans, we need not speak. Baistow was not nominated; Tilden was, Did these Massachusetts politicians support Til-DEN. as all the logic of their position and their utterances required them to do? Not a bit of it. They rallied around Haves as though nothing had happened.

If a representative gathering of Republicans at Boston, or Worcester, or Springfield were to say in plain words to all concerned, "We will not vote for GRANT or BLAINE under any circumstances." that would be to the purpose. If a dozen Massachusetta Renublican newspa- | a Polousies,

voice is still to be heard were previously Mr. Spencer, has the courage of his convic- pers, the Boston Herald leading off, were to put MR. DANA ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIand keep at the head of their editorial columns a notification to all concerned that they will not support GRANT or BLAINE under any circumrom on Interview with Mr. C. A. Danis in the Graphic

DATES.

CONELING.

BLAINE-SHERMAN-WASHBURNE-EDMUNDS.

"I should oppose them for the same reasons, Every one of them would, in a party emergency, support Gen, Grant for a third term." "And on the Democratic side?"

TILDEN.

BAYARD AND THURMAN.

HENDRICKS.

"No. He is too small a pattern." He is a very

Whom would THE SUN be likely to favor?"

PALMER.

HANCOCK,

DAVIS,

FIELD.

BANDALL.

The Coming Fish.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The en-

losed letter explains uself. The fish mentioned are the

t be a law passed to prevent their bores caught butes Jso. HTLASE

Mr. David W. Judd.

Staten Island Senmed of Saturday, I trust you will allow

Danville, April 2.

is not to his disadvantage.

cock would be available.

support Grant or Blaire under any circumstances, that would be to the purpose. Anything short of it is mere trifling and wind.

The trouble with those Massachusetts reformers is, that they never get beyond blank cartridge. When they begin to fire the other sort of cartridge they will begin to accomplish something.

Among the hundreds of dry and statistical documents that will be published by the State, one that will be of interest is Mr. Verplance (Colvin's report of the result of his four years' labors in making a topographical survey of the Adirondack region. It will surprise many persons to learn that right here in the State of New York we have a wilderness containing a greater area of hitherto unexplored taining a greater area of hitherto unexplored territory than can be found in all the States this side of the Bocky Mountains put together. Through this wilderness Mr. Cotvin and his surveyors have journeyed, killing panthers. catching huge trout, and exploring regions hitherto unknown. He believes that there is much land there yet whereon the foot of man has never trod. His description of the rivers and their fish, the forests and their game, and the picturesque scenery will doubtless excite a desire in many of our esteemed readers to visit this home wilderness which even ADIRONDACE MURRAY and his kind have not yet vulgarized.

A full attendance of spectators at Madison Square Garden, yesterday, and excellent walking, showed that six-day pedestrianism still holds its popularity in New York as a public entertainment. The difference, also, between the condition of the walkers, who, with a few exceptions, were athletes, and the hobbling nondescripts who have sometimes excited the pity of onlookers, shows how professional pedestrianism has improved in the last two years. There was nothing painful in vesterday's spectacle, and ccasional bursts of light, springy running or rapid walking by the leaders were treats to witness. The clown element was furnished by JAYBEE, who had an arrow represented on his breast, denoting a fleetness not personally illustrated by him, and a horseshoe on his back for uck to those behind-only there were none except the two, MURPHY and ENNIS, who were substantially out of the race. The scores show that if Rower L should try his luck here a third time he would have to walk better than ever yet to win.

It required no almanac to assure New Yorkers yesterday that April had come. Such an intermingling of showers and sunshine would have been out of place in any other month. Even April rarely produces so many changes in twelve hours as were witnessed yesterday. In the forenoon the balmy air was so clear that the delicate crescent of the waning moon, as thin as a cimeter, shone conspicuous against the blue sky, within 50 degrees of the sun. An hour after midday a bank of black cloud, that had for some time darkened the horizon, swept up the sky, with flashes of lightning and peals of thunder, and rain fell; not in drops, but, as it seemed, in a shower of little water globes that were dashed to pieces on the trees and walls. In a few mindtes the rain was succeeded by a pelting downfall of hallstones as big as peas, which afterward lay glittering in the returning sunshine. There were several other showers during the afternoon, but at sunset the sky was again serene.

Mr. Voorhees's views on finance are unloubtedly interesting to Mr. VOORHEES. But if he could realize how profoundly uninterested he country is, Mr. Voornees would put his speech in the grate, charge the labor expended on it to profit and loss, and bring his originally lively mind to bear on the public business.

All the reputable English sporting news papers say that the objection on which Parole was denied the Liverpool race was sustained contrary to precedent. Undoubtedly if the rule under which it was raised had been previously nforced it might have been applied in this case with a show of fairness. It is conceded that Parole swerved a little as he neared the winning post, leading the field, but the swerving was not enough to change the result of the race as far as the other horses were concerned, and it was no more of a cross than many an English running horse has been guilty of without any one thinking of objecting.

These long-distance walks are less revoltingly brutal than the prize fights in which the elder New York used to take delight, and on which it used to stake and lose its money. That is the best that can be said for them.

Yesterday the carpenters, bricklayers, shipjoiners, and other workers asked for an increase in wages, and most of them got it. The carpenters asked for an advance of 50 ents, making their wages \$3 a day; the bricklayers asked for the same advance, and the shippoiners asked for smaller advances. That the bosses in most cases advanced the wages without opposition shows that business is brisk and builders are making money.

In the New York East Conference, a Presiding Elder and Doctor of Divinity reported yesterday that sundry churches in his district vere staggering under crushing burdens of lebt. But he also reported that all of these thurches were trying to pay off their debts; that not one was running into fresh indebtedness. This is a healthful state of affairs. Owe no man anything " is as good a rule for he collective Christian as for the individual Christian.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, like the Pennsylvania Railroad, has just been taking precautions against strikes. They have done his, not by calling on HAYES for troops to put down possible future riots, but by restoring the wages of employees to where they were prior to July, 1877. These precautions are more sensible than some of a different kind that corporations have been known to take,

Esteemed readers who were caught out esterday without umbrellas, to the detriment of their spring suits, may comfort themselves with the reflection that

"April showers Briog May flowers."

The Death of a Great Violinist

The intelligence of the death of Henri Wieni-wski was received, resterday, by telegraph from Nos. sw. In his latter days he seems to have fallen into povrty and neglect, and rumors have come from time to time of his unhappy condition, mental and physical, so that the news of his death was not unlooked for, and in leed, if the half of what was rumored was true, it was a largey release from suffering in its most platable forms.

In his prime Wieniawski stood probably at the head of
the visitin players or likelay. He was a Pole, but he beconged to the Fruch exhoot. He was been in 1835 at
Lubbin, and owed the development of his taste and talent
to his mother, who was a sister of Edward Wolff, an admirable mainst and composer. Wieniawski prevised his mirable planistand composer. Wienlawaki received his training at the French Conservatory, and principally under Massar's instructions, and he made such unpart alieled procress that he took the first trips for the violin when he was but II years of spe, a distinction which strange to say, extended to have chargened rather than elated him. In 1848, at 13, he gave his first public concerts at St. Petersburg and Moscow, but he oun returned to Paris to complete his studies in counter point and to periet his style. After leaving the Conserva-tory he made a concert tour through Europe with his younger brother, who was a planist of some distinction. and for many years he held his place in all European concert rooms as a loremost placer. In the fail of 1872 he came to this country or comp my with Enbinatein. and made with him thorne the following winter an extented tour through the States. He was perhaps a little overshadowed by the superior fame of the great Russian planist, but nevertheless was everywhere received with demonstrations of delight.

Wieniawski remained in this country until 1974. On his return to Europe he was made a protessor of the violin at the Conservatory at Brussels. This position his falling health compelled him to relinquish, and he re-turned to end his days in his native country. Weiniawski composed a number of works of much merit for his in-

First Sight. The Western star has just risen from above the horizon. Of all the beauties I have ever seen she is in Ince, form, hair, and complexion the most beautiful.

I thought she was Mrs. Mitford, Commodore Vanderbill's granddaughter, when I was struck by her wondrous heauty at a dance given by Mme, Georges Cochery. I have since met her at the Eivsee, and on hast Wednesday night at the Ministry of Public Instruction, where a gentleman who furnishes "high life" table talk to a boulevard print, assured me she was "in belle Americaine from New York, Mistress Mitford." From the Luntan Truth.

"I am against Grant, because he is, above everything else, the representative of the centralizing policy of the Republican party, and because I regard it as essentially dangerous for any man to be more than twice President." You used to be a great friend of Mr. Conk-"You used to be a great friend of air, colleling?"

"That is very true. He is a man of warm
blood, and has qualities that warmly attach his
friends. But I parted with him in a political
sense when he became devoted to Grant's wrongheaded and corrupt Administration. Besides,
as a candidate for President, he is impossible
for one. He is the author of the Electoral Commission, and is the most zealous of third termers. That is enough.

the Ministry of Pathle Instruction, where a gentieman who furnishes high life table talk to a boulevard print, assured me she was "In belle Américaine from New York, Mistress Mittord."

The American girl, or young married woman, seems thoroughly to know what she is about, and her presence of mind never deserts her. The Benaty of the Senson has nothing of this in her, and I understood why, when last night, at the grand Ménier bail. I heard her amounced as "Madame Gautherot." She is not, then, from the States at all, "I reflected, 'but from Lima. Her bushand is not Mr. Mitford, and she has not a dollar of Commodore Vanuerbilt at her bankers. Those diamonds were bought with the produce of sugar cane and coffee biangtaions. She was brought up in sub-tropical case and listlessness, and among half-breeds who have no notions about women's rights, higher planus of thought, and transtendentalism. Her husband is a rich importer of colonial goods at Names, and happy to see her enional goods at Names, and happy to see her enion herself in her own way."

Muse Gautherot may be so much as 24. Her head is classical, and she wears her naturally wave hair in Grecian bandwars. If her nose wore an atom shorter, one might admire it more; and still I cannot say it is too long to be out of proportion with the other features. At first sight one is iterally strumed by her beauty, which her dress sets off. In shape and color the casemble and the definits are perfect. Mme. Gautherot is a statue of Canova transmitted into diesh and blood and bene and muscle, dressed by Pdix, and colfe by his assistant Emile. All her contours are harmonious. But says has yet to make the acquain/ance of the Graces and to obtain possession of the girdie. There is a sameness in her beauty which, the first impression it causes one, places her at a disadvantage beside plain women with expressive eyes and ciever mouths. I have seen her thrice in rapid succession. I know she is the ioveliest creature that I ever beheld coming out of the hands of a Paris dressmane TILDEN.

"There are three questions which come up in connection with his possible nomination. First—Can he be elected? Do the people regard him as innocent of or as having been personally interested in the cipher dispatch business? If any considerable portion of either or both political parties believe him to have been knowingly a party to that affair, that will become a serious consideration. Secondly—Are there in the Democratic party elements so hostile to him, either in New York State or sisewhere, as to make his election impossible were he nominated? Thirdly—Is his state of health and physical vigor such that he could or could not stand the canvass and the subsequent toil and exhaustion which necessarily attend the office?"

That's non-committal.

Should Tilden be nominated and his election be the only means of crushing the third-term degma, I should undoubtedly support him. But should there be a third enadidate, a man who would stand a greater chance of defeating a third term. I might support him is man who would stand a greater chance of de-eating a third term. I might support him in "They were identified with the Electoral Commission. It would be stuitification and suicide on the part of the Democratic party to take up either of them."
"How will Hendricks do?" respectable, conservative man; would make a first-rate vestryman. He hasn't breadth, cour-age, or force enough to fill Andrew Jackson's through the transparent white skin

The Most Perfect Tenor Singer who Ever Lived.

"The most available man against Grant would probably be John M. Paimer of Illinois. He has been twice Governor of Illinois, and his war experience as a semi-civil administrative officer and General showed satisfactory executive qualities. That he has never been in Congress is not to his disadvantage. Paris, March 13.—Fra Giovanni del Papa, the famous Franciscan tenor of the Sistine Chapel, and monk of Ara Cosi, is dead. He had been singing a great deal in all the enurch feature this this season. At every function in the Sistine Chapel, at St. Ignazio for the requiem mass of Pus IX. on all occasions, we have heard his angelie voice soaring pure and clear, limpid and sparkling like a mountain stream thrown up into a high-water shaft, and spreading off in spray as translarent as sunny sheen against the heavens. Sevaral times when I have heard him sing this spring I have thought, "It is an angelie unit and human being."

The poor Frate was ill only a few days with a violent inflammatory gastric fever, aggravated by intestinal gangrene. Fra Giovanni was a simple, kind-hearted contadino. He was the sen of contation, and was born 37 years ago at St. Maria dei Gindice, near Luce. He entered the order of the Minor Osservants Franciscans when he was only 17. He was, it is said, a good student of religious philosophy and theological discipline, and at one time was a robust and effective preacher. About six or seven years ago it was discovered that he had a magnificent tenor voice of marvellous sweetness, extent, and, what is unusual with that siyle of voice, of great strength, and it seemed incapable of fatigme. Its freshness and purity were truly unequalled. It was totally unike other human voices. All who lieard him were enchanted—only a few said it ought to be subjected to musical training. The Princess Canteuzène Attiert, in her beautiful story. "Poweerina," gives this description of Fra Giovanni's voice and its powerini effect in a church: Then a voice which in spite of detects disarm alterities m, because they make vibrate that chord of true leeling which exists in his human souls."

Fra Giovanni del Papa had many rich and temper—one of tione voices which, in spite of detects disarm alterities m, because they make vibrate that chord of true leeling which exists in his human souls." Paris, March 13 .- Fra Giovanni del Paria "Against any other man than Grant, Gen. Hancock would be a very strong candidate. He has a clear record, especially on the relations of the military to the civil power. There is nothing more admirable in all our history than the declarations put forth by him when in command of the Department of Louisians after the war. Any statesman might be proud of them. They say he is not a politician, but men who are not at all politicians are fit for office. But it is not desirable to run one military man against another as a candidate. If the Republicans should nominate Biaine or Washburne, Hancock would be available. "Judge Davis would be a fair candidate, and would attract conservative Republican votes. It does not, however, seem probable that the Democrats will take him up. He has few immediate personal friends, and hardly a personal or political party behind him.

"In some respects Judge Stephen J. Field would be an available man. That he is on the Supreme Court bench should not necessarily be against him. The difficulty would be that he is thought to be too friendly to the Pacific Railway corporations. Besides, the Fields do not seem to be a popular family. "I believe Samuel J. Randall would make an excellent President—a first-rate President. But the delegation from Pennsylvania is not likely to be for him. That fact is rather creditable to him personally. If he were a friend of the planderers about Harrisburg, he might have the delegation. But then nobody would want to have him." in all human souls."

Fra Giovanni del Papa had many rich and templing offers from impressari, but he always refused them firmly. Fra Glovanni was a prolegel of the Altieri family the was under the protection of the Prince, and occupied a room in the Palazzo Altieri, Rome, whenever he wished; he was as a netted whild of the family. He was a say happy, bon cuffus, with a heavy, coarse form and fase; there never was such a contradiction between body and voice; it was difficult to believe they were of one being. He was most imprudent in his mode of living, sever took cars of his health, and are and drank the most indigestible food and common wine at the most unreasonable hours. result of a 5,000 planting two pears ago, and shows the rapid growth of this fish in the streams of New York State. It would take three or four years for our break front to attain the same weight that these do in two. They are the coming fish for our large streams and the head eaters of large rivers.

SETH GREEN, Bornerer, April 2.

SET CHAISE, ADDI S.

SET CHAISE, Esq.—My Dear Sir I saw to-day a catch of seventeen thickers a treat of my planning that were but the years old, that welfined over one-half fround each. They care from you two years got. They were rith in the care, and were evidently taken from their searning bed. Some of the largest weeked interest number. There unreasonable hours. From the Hour. Had he not been a friar, he would have, been Had he not been a friar, he would have been one of the greatest operatic stars that this age has produced. As it was, he was engaged to sing in all parts of Iniv, and wherever his mane was amounced not only was the church crowled with people, but every spot around it, in the hope of hearing some of those notes which filled the church as an ordinary voice fills a moderate-sized concert room. At one time his fame was so great that the Pope forbale him to sing anywhere but at St. Peter's, but when Father Grovanni gave the intimation that he would throw off his gown and go on the slage, he was allowed to continue to do just as he pleased, and his silpend was increased. He died of typhoid lever at the age of 37. He had grown fat of late years, so that, had he joined the stage, he could hardly havetaken the lovers' parts. He was a Lablache, with a tenor voice. To the Entrop of The Sux-Sir: As The Sux of this date has seen fit to print in a condensed form the substance of an article against me, published in the me a word in reply. The Second states that "for the past three years I have resided principally in the State of parts. He was a Lablache, with a tenor voice.

Mr. Vanderbilt Going out of Business

The Diplomacy of Sculling.

For when a champion carsman seeks his for

Before the men can make the course secure, And get to sculing,

The wind they waste in such an empty game

If they were rowing; But while they stickle about time and place,

Plenty of patience: But now and then they must beneath the stress

If still those parsmen vex our souls with long Preliminaries,

And then, because some petty point is wrong

And they will shut each warsman in his shell,

in declines to sell patterns or sample suit. __ ide.

Paris and London tailors and clothing shops have and to score the patterns originated by Baid win, the dother, and used exclusively in the book denartments of his New York and Brooklyn retail watercours. Baid

The race miscarrica.
Our ill-used propic know the duty well

That lies before them.

Disgusted men are belling that the race
Will end in rowing.

The country's free; its citizens possess

Would swell their chests and fill the trump of fame.

A tedious course the public must endure Of trotocoling.

From row to row is but a little change

In sports aquatic.

Negotiations must be long and slow.

And diplomatic.

Politely bowing.

O accrevation

And now the intter's not at all a strange

three years I have resided punchally in the State of New Jersey. I state that for the past thirtness years I have making residence outside of Staten Island, that I have vested only in Staten Island, and that during that time I have represented states I said that during that time I have represented states I said in the Lagrisature, and repeatedly had the nomination of the Assembly tendered to me by an all but manners were. I intribute that I never in my life resided in New Jersey of these for a day, and that I have no doubt these facts are perfectly well known to the writer of the Social action is not active. As to the remissioner of the social action is described as the relation of the same laster of a year ago, when it printed actions concerning her as compliment ary as those it now prints are currious. David W. Jupa. New Buigurox, Staten Islami, April 5.

New Beignros, Staten Island, Acril 5.

Cierks' Wages.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I am a poor clerk in a law office. We gettrom \$6 to \$10 a week, ware at least nine hours a fac. Whose fault is it that clerks are so bearly paid. Their own, in consequents to work for such pittanees. Let as form a Cierks Prince live Association, and let us delta tonce. Law Clerks Prince live Association, and let us delta tonce. Law Clerks granted an order directions the Union Trust Company of New York to pay to Marcus T. Hun, receiver at the Central Park Savings Bank, the sum of \$500 for the purpose of giving it as an undertaking on appeal to the Court of Appeals in a suit against the frustees of the bank. The suit against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging than the productive in the results of the suit against the frustees of the bank. The suit against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging than an antice productive in the results of the suit against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging the was not present at the flust suited at the flust against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging for the purpose of giving it as an undertaking on appeal to the Court of Appeals in a suit against the frustees of the bank. The suit against the frustees of the bank. The suit against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging the the suit against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging the suit against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging the the first of the form of the first of the suit against the frustees of the bank. The suit against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging the suit against the frustees was to be over for the berlinging the suit against the frustees of the bank and the region of the first of the suit of the suit of the first of t of giving it as an undertaking on appeal to the Court of Appeals in a suit against the fructors of the bank. The suit against the tructors of the bank. The suit against the tructors was to recover for the byrchout and jours which parchase of a 1-3 for a banking ionise when there was no necessity for it. A limitarity of \$12.000 was received, and have a fill meet at the teneral Term, except as to Philip Smith, a risiste, who average he was not present at the final meeting a her action was taken be the pair hase. The unmiles of the Bhayd showed that Smith was present. The teneral Term held that the primate was only the property overflower by Smith's domais. The receiver who has several smilar suits pendium, wants the neith decided artise Court of Appeals whether a more design of the corrections of the minutes is to desired them as a matter of law.

Reducing the Tax on Distilled Spirits. WASHINGTON, April 5.-Mr. Armfield of North arching introduced a ball in the House to-day to reduce the tax on distilled spirits. It abolishes the tax on spirits tax on distilled spirit. It shoushes the tax on spirits ided from applies, praceives, granes, and pears and researche tax on spirits distilled from around or mixtures cord to twenty-five cents per radium. It provides that store keeper shall be appointed for any distiller, excludes keeper shall be appointed for any distiller, excludes that the same distillation around two was the five of at beast thirty-from gailous per any and veets independently of deputy reductives in the Judges of the tradition of deputy reductives in the Judges of the tradition of the productive of deputy and the productive of t size in quantities or not more than ten jounds at any no time without a license.

A Cherus of 3,000 Negroes at a Hanging. MEMPHIS. Tenn., April 5 .- Joe Walker, colred, was hanged at Lake Providence, La. hist Friday or the murder of Mayor Gray in October, 1870. On the caffold he derived the killing agains. I destinate the events and the second account of the second and the second account to the sec was the first hanging at Lake Providence for twenty five years.

A Walking Match for One-Legged Men. Entries are filling up for Capt, Mulligan's walking match, in Paterson, N.J., which takes place on the 23d inst. The entrance ice is \$10, and no man is allowed to complete unless ne walks on a per or up entries. composed a number of works of much merit for his in-strument. Prominent among them are his "Legende." his variations on Russian airs, his Faust Fantasis, and a Polonaiss.

THE REIGNING BEAUTY IN PARIS. The Beautiful Pernylan who Dazzles one at SUNDEAMS.

-The Franco-Hongroise Insurance Company in Pesth has engaged a lady doctor, the Countess Vilms Hugounay, who obtained her doctorate in Zurich, to examine female applicants for Hife Insurance.

-London and its suburbs contain a Roman Catholic population of over 300,000 souls, of which fivetenths are of the well-earning class; and calculating that one to ten is possessed of the Parliamentary (ranchise, we have 30,000 votes to be disposed of -No member of the English Cabinet pos-

seases an acre of frish property, unless, indeed, Lord Cairns (whose father lives near Belfust) may have a few acres; but he never lives there. Scotland is represented only by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. -Shakespeare M. Laughlin of the East Laverpool, England, firm of Laughlin Brothers, is about

to establish at Philadelphia the most complete pottery in America. Skilled workmen will be brought from England and France to superintend the making of the higher grades of decorated ware. -It may be taken as a canon in the art of libratio writing that the interest must be as much as pos-able centred in the principal fermale character. From "Il Barthere" to "La Sonnambula." and from "Faust" to "Carmen," it may be seen that in all strikingly suc-

cessful overas the prima donna plays a prominent part -It is said Sir W. Harcourt will be Home Secretary in the next Liberal administration. This is, so far as Sir William's own views are concerned, merely a temporary arrangement. His ambition is bounded only by the woolsack. In his mind's eye he sees a tall

figure, with the added stateliness of wig and gown, seated on the woolsack. -Father McNamara, who is endeavoring to establish an Independent Catholic Church in Brooklyn, has peculiar ideas regarding fit religious tunes. He has hymns sung to the "Wearing of the Green" and "The Exile of Erin." One of the Psalms of David is set to "Yankee Doodle," and another (the 26th Psalm) is sung to the tune of " Paddies Forever."

-The Dundee Free Presbytery, Scotland, have, by a vote of fifteen to thirteen, adopted an over-ture to the General Assembly, recognizing the hand of God in the Tay Bridge disaster, and asking the Assembly to devise means for removing temptations to Sunday travelling and traffic. One speaker said that he regarded the disaster as a judgment of God upon mercantile trickery in building a bad bridge.

-What has New York done, that in addition to walking matches, it should be afficied with a "Band Tournament?" It is now announced that at least one hundred brass bands from all parts of the country will meet in the Madison Square Garden in June for a three days' competition for prizes amounties to \$10,000 The professional bands of Boston, Philladelphia, and New York will not be permitted to compete.

-In 1827, in Jessamine County, Ky., were born at the same hour and or the same mother, Martha, Mary, and Margaret Debol. They grew up together. caring for no other society. When they were just verg-ing into womanhood their father died, having first extracted from them a promise never to marry and never to separate until death. They have kent the yow, and

ow in their fifty-third year live in their old home.

—A paragraph went the rounds of the English newspapers last winter about a pheasant having been shot that had a wooden leg. Now the sequel is being published. It is to the effect that a Lendon surgeon taking his holday in the country, found a pheasant caught by one leg in a trap. The bones were completely smashed and the leg bleeding. Taking his case of pocket instruments the surgeon carefully amputated the leg, and then made a nest little artificial leg, fastened it to the stump and released the bird.

-Herr Dahlstrom has prepared plans for the proposed ship canal from the Baltic to the North Sea. Its course will be from the Bay of Kiel to Bransbuttel in the estuary of the Eine. Its uniform depth will be 20 ject 9 inches; its width at the surface of the water, 160 ject; at the bottom, 64 feet. By a peculiar system of reservoirs and locks the depth can be increased to 25 or 28 feet which will even float the Kong Willelm, the largest German ironclad. The canal can be completed in six years, and will cost \$18,750,000.

-A London correspondent of the New York Economics writes that Lord Cairns, the Lord High Chancellor of England, and Lady Cairns are constant attendants at the meetings at the "headquariers" of the "Salvation Army" in White Chapel street London, Lord Cairns believes in evangelizing the masses, and last summer, during the recess, when in Scotland taking his vaca-tion, he preached occasionally, and was taken to task by certain High Churchimen and newspapers for "as suming as a layman the functions of a clergyman."

-The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Laborin their last annual report thus summarize the record of the strikes in Massachusetts: Causes of strikes. To secure better wages, 118; to secure shorter hours, 24; to enforce trade union rules, 9; resistance to employers' rules. 5: against the introduction of machinery, 3. Results of strikes: Unsuccessful, 109; successful, 18; compromised, 16; partly successful, 6; result unknown, 9; contest still pending, 1. The conclusion is drawn: "That strikes, as a rule, are powerless to be ne fit

-The directors of the Brighton, England, Aquarium have received advice that a pair of young sea elephants are on their way from Port Chalmers to the Aquarium. This remarkable member of the phocyclashas never yet been seen in Europe, nor are there any sceletons or stuffed examples of it in England. It grows to an enormous size in three years, attaining a length of from eighteen to twenty-five feet, and its bulk and far, ness are productous. This imales have an elongated pro-boscis which extends to a foot in length, and is flexible. Sultable quarters for the reception of the strangers are

-It would be a curious circumstance were the descendants of the Princess Frederics of Hanover. who is about to marry Baron de Rammingen, to come to the British throne; yet persons apparently as remote have succeeded to kingdoms and titles. This very House of Hanover affords an example. When Aune died the or Hanover anoma an example. Some Annother the crown passed to George L in right of his descent from a sister of Charles L. Agnin, George III, had seven soms, five stalwartmen. Of these George IV, William IV., the Duke of York, and the Duke of Sussex let no legitimate issue, and within seventeen years of his death George III., was succeeded by the only daughter of his fourth son. The Duke of Comberland left but one son; the Duke of Cambridge one, who will almost certainly have no child whose descendants could ever claim the throne.

-Lord Rivers, whose death is announced by cable, some thirty-five years agodivided with the Hon.
James Macdonald, the Duke of Cambridge's secretary,
the distinction of being considered the handsomest man in England. He was then the Hon Horace Pitt, an officer of the liorse tunrds Blue, a reciment he atterward com-manded. He somewhat later made a considerable sensa. tion in London society by marrying Eleanor Suter, the queen of the London demi-monde and known as Nelly Holmes, a name which she took from her first husband, a son of the cricbrated Tory whip, Billy Holmes. She subsequently married a member of Lord Fitzwilliam's family, and thirdly Lord Rivers. He belonzed to the inner circle of the 'Claimant's' friends, and contributed largely to the Tubborne bonds.

New York, March 31.—W. H. Vanderbilt -Among the strange freaks of the last Viennese Carnival has been the adoption by several the leading beauties of limitation feet and sandals, as a cossories to mythological or classical costumes. Having indust fish colored maillots provided with thin soles, these ladies committed their delicate extremities to the manipulation of skilled artists, who delty painted there upon counterfeit presentinents of tees, sandals, and laces, all complete. The pretty wife of an eminent Vienness historical painter had chosen the dress, or undress, of a water spirts wherein to attend the "G schmas Ball," and solicited her hustand's and to "make up" her feet in the manner above indicated. He consented, but not wishing to enhance his wife's natural charms by adven-tificus means, he put off the mot-palating operation until the last moment. When, however, the carriage was at the door, and the water sprite's scanty toilet completed in all respects but one, he seized brush and patette, and addressed himself, seemingly in feveral haste, to his task, harrying his wife off to the ball as soon as her mimic feet were ready, without giving her time to in-spect them. On entering the gayly lighted ball room the lady cast a heaty giance at her husband's artistic achievements. Her horror may be better imagined than described when she perceived that he pink silk tights in which her dainty feet were imprisoned had been admirably illuminated by his master hand with horrible representations of Childshins, humans and invetorate come, only to true to nature. That night she danced not, but sating corner, hiding her travested lect under her chair as best she mucht.

-Ananimated controversy has of late been carried on in the French military papers respecting the relative value of the drain and burle, some writers maintaining that the former, others that the latter instrument should be abounded. Among other arguments against the frumit is arrest that signals beaten morn is are understood by very few, and in support of his assertions as succlose of the camprain or 1850 is required by a writer in the drone Knowne. On the evening of the should be a writer in the drone Knowne. On the evening of the should be not be the second French Corps had arrived in the near thorehold it the form of Mariginan too late broat off, as it had been insended it about it is not the form of the form of the town of the second second present the second second present the second second present the second second present the second present the second second present the s hord of the town of Marrignan too late is ut off, as it had been intended it should, the retreat of the Austrians along the Ladi road. Finding that it had come up too late to accomplish its unission, its commander had 1-soid orders in the fronts to become for the night. The first company of the Seventy second Regiment was extended in skirnesting order in front in the restaffic regiment, and its commander entered his dramater to be at the "assembly." The Second Regiment of Ladiance happened to be on the right front, and about 200 yards mix distant from the skirnestness of the Saventy second; and the men of the former, hearing the taps on the dram, tristock them for the reports of makers, and at one order or record free them for the reports of muskets, and at once opened fire in the direction of the sound. The might had become very dark, and the men of the Sevents second Regiment. n turn believing that they were being fired much by the enemy, slee opened the Hearing the moise of the firing, Marshal MacMathon role hestiv up, and feature the two regiments engaged in a bot musketry combat, which was only stopped by ordering the buglers to sound the march of the Second Corps, and " cease firing."